

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2005 10:10 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: ms
Name: Gail Lowrey
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address: 610 Church Ave
City: Nekoosa
State: WI
Zip: 54457
Phone:
Email: glowrey40@hotmail.com
News_Source:
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 24.197.244.250
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)
Date: 03/24/2005
Time: 08:09 AM

Comments1:

Why would you want to expose people, including children to more dangerous chemicals? We don't need more chemicals for our bodies to contend with. Please don't pass any bill to force flame retardants on our mattresses... Gail Lowrey Nekoosa, WI

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Sunday, March 20, 2005 10:34 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Mrs.
Name: Karen Murray
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Park City
State: Utah
Zip: 84098-6178
Phone:
Email: karen@o2wire.com
News_Source: friend
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 205.208.209.89
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/20/2005
Time: 08:34 PM

Comments1:

Please do all you can to stop people's exposure to dangerous chemicals in mattresses. My daughter and I already suffer from chronic illnesses (as do so many others), due in large part to chemical sensitivities from overexposure. I've been considering replacing our commercial mattresses with expensive, natural alternatives and will now be doing that as soon as possible.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Saturday, March 19, 2005 7:57 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Ms
Name: Alexis Boal
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Eldora
State: New Jersey
Zip: 08270
Phone:
Email: beachboal@yahoo.com
News_Source: Feingold Diet News, email, 3/9/2005
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 68.45.12.87
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/19/2005
Time: 05:57 PM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Saturday, March 19, 2005 12:50 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title:
Name: S. Campa
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Tullahoma
State: TN
Zip: 37388
Phone:
Email:
News_Source:
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 4.152.174.12
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; FunWebProducts-MyWay;
SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/19/2005
Time: 10:49 AM

Comments1:

DON'T put this in mattresses. This is just ridiculous not to mention unsafe.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Sunday, March 27, 2005 5:08 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title:
Name: Tracy M Gaillard
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: New York
State: NY
Zip: 10009
Phone:
Email:
News_Source: website
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 24.193.97.245
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en-us) AppleWebKit/85.8.2
(KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/85.8
Date: 03/27/2005
Time: 03:07 PM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Saturday, March 12, 2005 5:46 PM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON
Tl: Ms
Name1: Sherry Denning
Degrees1:
Company1: Norris Furniture Inc.
Address1: 1930 S. 9th
City: Salina
State: Ks
Zip: 67401
Phone1: 785-823-3971
Email1: sherry@norris-furniture.com
B2: Submit

Comments1:

It seems to me a simple answer would be not to smoke in bed!!! Doesn't the government have more important things to do?

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobel.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobel.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobel.com [mailto:webmaster@strobel.com]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 12:02 PM
To: health@strobel.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobel.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON

T1:

Name1: Larry J. Wolfe

Degree1: BS Arch, MFA

Company1: Scorpio Interiors

Address1: 1517 Bardstown Rd

City: Louisville

State: KY

Zip: 40205

Phone1: 502/451-1224

Email1:

B2: Submit

Comments1:

The risks of adding flame retardant chemicals to mattresses far exceed the benefits.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 3:46 PM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON
T1:
Name1: Gwen Kletzien
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1:
City: Winnebago
State: IL
Zip: 61088
Phone1:
Email1:
B2: Submit

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 8:35 PM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON
T1: Mrs.
Name1: Carlotta Castillo Moulder
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1: 9623 Pierrpont Street
City: Burke
State: VA
Zip: 22015
Phone1: 703-503-0099
Email1: ccmoulder@cox.net
B2: Submit

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 9:32 PM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON
T1: mr.
Name1: ronald darpe
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1:
City: EHT
State: NJ
Zip: 08234
Phone1:
Email1:
B2: Submit

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 9:49 PM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I agree1: ON
Tl: Ms.
Name1: Jeanette Kopsho
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1:
City: 5043 English Creek Ave. Lot. # 71
State: Egg harbor Township
Zip: 08234
Phone1:
Email1: jeanette@gimmiegifts.com
B2: Submit

Comments1:

Thank you for making us aware of this. The media needs to let the people know about this isanity. It is so crazy that there exposing millions of people to a potential heath hazard to save a few hundred. My thought on all of this what else are they trying to get away with in this world. I wouldn't have heard about this if I didn't work in a furniture store. My friends and family wouldn't have heard about it either. When is enough, enough.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Saturday, March 12, 2005 8:08 AM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1:
T1: Mr.
Name1: John Finnerty
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1:
City: Fairfax
State: VA
Zip: 22030
Phone1:
Email1:
B2: Submit

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Saturday, March 12, 2005 10:55 AM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON
T1: Ms.
Name1: Lamson
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1:
City: Lincoln
State: NE
Zip: 68516
Phone1:
Email1:
B2: Submit

Comments1:

Keep the roach killer for the ROACHES!!
Even having lived through a fire, I am far less concerned about dying on a burning mattress than being slowly poisoned every night of my life!

(Please don't use my name, except on the petition to the commission.)

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR - Retailer Comments [health@strobels.com]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: webmaster@strobels.com [mailto:webmaster@strobels.com]
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2005 5:26 AM
To: health@strobels.com
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.strobels.com/vote.htm>

I_agree1: ON
Tl: Mr
Name1: Ian Johnson
Degrees1:
Company1:
Address1:
City: Bolton
State: Lancashire UK
Zip: BL1 3DW
Phone1:
Email1: ianjohnson1955@yahoo.co.uk
B2: Submit

Comments1:

I worked with antimony trioxide powder daily, without protection, in the 1970,s, and as a filler in polyester resins 1989 - 1994. Had heart attack in 2002. I don't know if there is a connection, but the general public should not be exposed to this substance. In your campaign, detail the similarities antimony and arsenic have.This should attract attention.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 8:55 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: mrs.
Name: Julie Holmes
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Marietta
State: GA
Zip: 30066
Phone:
Email:
News_Source: friend
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 24.30.38.214
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)
Date: 03/16/2005
Time: 06:55 PM

Comments1:

I purchaed a mattress a year ago that gave me asthma sytoms, burning eyes, and an over all sense of fatigue. I was able to exchange the mattress for a different brand that fortunately didn't bother me in such an obvious manner. I can't believe the government allows and or requires chemicals to be put into mattresses. I wonder if there isn't a link to the increase of childhood asthma.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2005 5:37 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title:
Name: James Luschwitz
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address: 211 Honeypot Rd.
City: Candor
State: NY
Zip: 13743
Phone: 607-659-7212
Email: jim1@direcpc.com
News_Source: Candor Newspaper SF chronicle
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 69.110.235.239
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/17/2005
Time: 03:36 PM

Comments1:

I have no idea why the government has to impose laws on everyone. Are we so stupid that we can't evaluate the issue and make our own decisions without govt. intervention.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 10:08 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Ms.
Name: N. Mielinis
Degrees: B.S.
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Tucson
State: AZ
Zip: 85737
Phone:
Email:
News_Source: Local MCS organization
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 4.240.150.1
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows 98)
Date: 03/16/2005
Time: 08:07 AM

Comments1:

This reminds me of the horrible case, about 30 years ago, of the fire retardant required in infants cotton sleepwear, "Tris" for short, that is a mutagen and possible carcinogen. To save the small number of babies from burning garments when caught in house fires, millions of babies were heavily exposed, by skin absorption and through sucking on their sleeves, to a dangerous chemical, until a University of California scientist noticed and blew the whistle.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 10:41 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Mrs.
Name: Harriet Capps
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Fuquay Varina
State: North Carolina
Zip: 27526
Phone:
Email:
News_Source: friend
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 24.225.90.101
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/16/2005
Time: 08:40 AM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 12:57 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Ms
Name: Joann-Marie Flood
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Phoenix
State: AZ
Zip: 85029
Phone:
Email:
News_Source: Through a chemical sensitivity group in Phoenix, AZ
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 64.12.116.73
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.0; AOL 6.0; Windows 98; DigExt; MindSpring Internet Services)
Date: 03/15/2005
Time: 10:57 PM

Comments1:

I have multiple chemical sensitivities....

It only takes a one time exposure to put a person at risk to deal with the horrible effects of exposure for the rest of their lives..... I am unable to work, have limited social activity and contacts, am unable to attend church, and live a "normal" life like most people... This condition has imprisoned me and my body because of the caustic reaction of being exposed to a termite chemical...Now, I have reactions to almost all chemicals, fragrances, etc.....The volatile ingredients/chemicals have caused terrible reactions, such as asthma, muscle weakness and profound fatigue, as well as neurological symptoms such as memory loss, confusion, balance problems, dizziness, nausea and shaking... I do not want to see anyone else exposed to these caustic chemicals and have to suffer the rest of their life....The risk far outweighs the benefit.....

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 4:08 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member: Yes
Title: Ms.
Name: Gloria Peterson
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address: 9210 Lindy Lane
City: La Plata
State: MD
Zip: 20646
Phone:
Email: gonewiththewin@yahoo.com
News_Source: Feingold Organization
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 69.251.67.179
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)
Date: 03/16/2005
Time: 02:08 AM

Comments1:

I am tired of the government protecting me in this way. Our cancer rate is growing....and we wonder why. I read articles about the increase in Asthma in low income, inner city children. They found lots of dead roach carcasses and blamed the Asthma increase on the roaches. Did they ever stop to think it isn't the roaches, but what they used to kill the roaches!!

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 15, 2005 12:50 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member: Yes
Title: Mrs.
Name: Elizabeth York
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Aurora
State: CO
Zip: 80018
Phone:
Email: UsborneBeth@hotmail.com
News_Source: Feingold Association of the US
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 24.8.68.235
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/15/2005
Time: 10:50 AM

Comments1:

Must we put ourselves in jeopardy in a certain way to hope we are safer in a rare situation? There must be a way to offer this as an option, rather than a requirement. I know my children would suffer terribly from this kind of chemical onslaught.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 12:21 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: ms.
Name: Nancy Oliver
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address: 1116 Andover Road
City: Baltimore
State: MD
Zip: 21218
Phone:
Email: ntcolliver@juno.com
News_Source: friend
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 4.155.252.184
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1)
Date: 03/15/2005
Time: 10:21 PM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 12:45 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Ms
Name: Joann-Marie Flood
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Phoenix
State: AZ
Zip: 85029
Phone:
Email:
News_Source: Through a chemical sensitivity group in Phoenix, AZ
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 64.12.116.73
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.0; AOL 6.0; Windows 98; DigExt; MindSpring Internet Services)
Date: 03/15/2005
Time: 10:45 PM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 7:40 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2005 11:49 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Mr
Name: John Shioli
Degrees: BS
Company_Org:
Address:
City: San Jose
State: California
Zip: 95148
Phone:
Email: jshioli@pacbell.net
News_Source: e-mail forward
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 63.193.246.34
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/14/2005
Time: 09:48 PM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 12:06 AM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 12:11 AM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member: Yes
Title: Dr and Mrs
Name: Joel Orr
Degrees: PhD, MA, MA
Company_Org:
Address: 261 Marsh Island Drive
City: Chesapeake
State: VA
Zip: 23320
Phone: 757-548-1384
Email: joel@joelorr.com
News_Source: friend
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 68.230.214.42
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/125.5.6 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/125.12
Date: 03/27/2005
Time: 10:11 PM

Comments1:

We recently bought two new mattresses, and when they were unwrapped, my wife ran out of the room, saying, "Get rid of them; they smell like bug spray."

I put them out on the porch for a couple of weeks, but when the beds were made up, the smell was still there, so we returned them to the store.

My wife almost fainted when she was leaning over the washing machine arranging the sheets that had been on the beds for an hour.

Please NO FLAME RETARDANTS. Lying in this mess for a third of our life every day is unthinkable.

Dr. and Mrs. Joel Orr

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, Info@PeopleForCleanBeds.org [info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]

Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 8:01 PM

To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.

Subject: Mattress NPR, news article, Emailing: bob18.htm

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Week of Oct. 13, 2001; Vol. 160, No. 15, p. 238

Burned by Flame Retardants?

Our bodies are accumulating chemicals from sofas, computers, and television sets

Charlotte Schubert

Two years ago, unnerving news from researchers in Stockholm hit the European press. An analysis of samples of women's breast milk since 1972 showed dramatic increases in a class of relatively unknown chemicals that toxicologists liken to the notorious pollutants polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

The lesser-known chemicals, polybromo diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), had been noted a year earlier in the Swedish food supply. Soon, researchers in North America also documented an accumulation of PBDEs in women's milk. They observed PBDEs in fat, too, where the chemicals lodge. Furthermore, PBDEs have been reported in human tissue in Japan, Israel, and Spain.

Studies in Lake Ontario and the



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Baltic Sea find that PBDE concentrations in fish are rising rapidly, as they are in the fat of marine mammals in California and the Northwest Territories of Canada. The chemicals move up the marine food chain. Concentrations in Baltic Sea species increase successively in herring, salmon, and seals.

Trace amounts of PBDEs leach into the air and sewage, probably from plastics in appliances and computers, foam in upholstery, and fabric of carpets and draperies. Between 5 and 35 percent of such items by weight consist of PBDE flame retardants.

"This stuff is everywhere," says John Jake Ryan of Health Canada in Ottawa.

Much of the animal data on the toxicity of PBDEs is incomplete, and next to nothing is known about their effects on people.

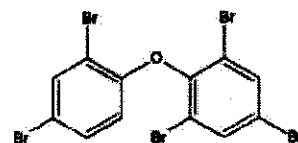
But the results of the animal studies so far lead toxicologists to an unsettling assessment. Says Ilonka A.T.M. Meerts of Wageningen University and Research Center in the Netherlands, "The complete toxic profile is very much like PCBs," the now-banned chemicals that cause birth defects, thyroid imbalances, and neurological damage in animals and people (SN: 4/9/96, p. 165:

http://www.sciencenews.org/sn_arch/9_14_96/fob1.htm;
6/16/01, p. 374:

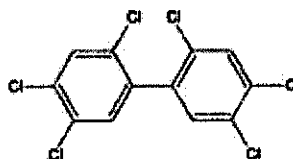
<http://www.sciencenews.org/20010616/fob6.asp>).

Since the 1970s, PBDEs have been in widespread use as fire retardants in plastics, foam, and textiles. According to the Bromine Science and Environmental Forum, an industry group based in Brussels, Belgium, 148 million pounds of these chemicals are produced each year. Workers in electronics-recycling facilities face unusually high exposures to PBDEs.

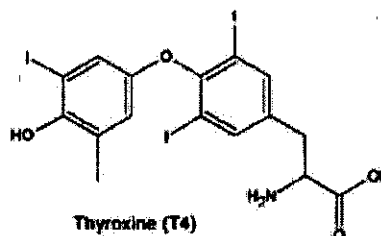
The estimated daily intake of PBDEs by people from air and food is far below amounts now known to be toxic to animals.



2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenylether
(PBDE-100)



2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl
(PCB-153)



Thyroxine (T4)

The similarity of PBDEs and PCBs to thyroid hormones may underlie the chemicals' toxicity. Shown here is a PBDE, a PCB, and a thyroid hormone.
McDonald



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Furthermore, concentrations of PBDEs in human tissue and breast milk are still only one-tenth to one-hundredth the concentrations of PCBs present.

Despite PBDEs' relative scarceness today, evidence that the chemicals are accumulating in people and the environment raise concerns, given PBDEs' potential for health effects, says Thomas A. McDonald, a toxicologist at the California Environmental Protection Agency in Oakland. "If concentrations in some marine mammal and human populations continue to rise, PBDEs may be the PCBs of the future," he says.

In response to such assessments, governments in Europe have moved toward control of the chemicals. On Sept. 6, the European parliament voted to ban the use, manufacture, and import of some forms of PBDE over the next few years (SN: 9/29/01, p. 207). The legislation still requires passage by the European Council of Ministers before it becomes law. The United States and Canada don't currently regulate the manufacture, distribution, or disposal of PBDEs.

Toxic effects

Concerns about toxic effects of PBDEs arise from many lines of research. In 1998, Per Ola Darnerud of Sweden's National Food Administration in Uppsala and his colleagues reported to the Nordic Council of Ministers that PBDEs were in the Swedish food supply, tainting fish, milk, and eggs.

The next year, Åke Bergman of Stockholm University, Daiva Meironyte Guvenius of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, and their colleagues reported a 60-fold increase in concentrations of these chemicals detected in women's milk sampled between 1972 and 1997.

Researchers in North America documented what appeared to be a similar, dramatic increase in PBDE concentrations in women's milk. Ryan and Benoit Patry of Health Canada tested breast-milk samples obtained from several Canadian cities. At the Dioxin 2000 meeting in Monterey, Calif., they reported that milk samples from 1992 contained concentrations of PBDEs 100 times as high as in samples obtained a decade earlier. Preliminary data indicate there were PBDEs in milk from New York women in 1997.

Health officials, however, note that the benefits of breastfeeding an infant outweigh the risks associated with the presence of PBDEs and PCBs in the milk.

Other scientists have examined fat from women in San Francisco. Samples contained a wide range of PBDE concentrations—from 0.017 to 0.462 microgram/gram of body fat. These samples averaged three times as much PBDE as in samples from women in Sweden, Jianwen She of California's Environmental Protection Agency in Berkeley and his colleagues report in an upcoming issue of *Chemosphere*. The United States has strict flame-retardant standards for furniture and other household items and uses much of the world's PBDEs.

In animal studies, PBDE exposure results in pronounced effects on the nervous system. Per Eriksson at Uppsala University in Sweden tested a pair of penta-PBDE compounds. He administered single doses of the compounds to mice 10 days after birth, a critical time in nervous system development. When the mice had grown to adults, Eriksson tested their movement, learning ability, and memory.

Mice that were exposed to any dose of a penta-PBDE compound, from the lowest in the study (0.7 µg/g of body weight) to the highest (12 µg/g), showed abnormal behavior. Those receiving the highest dose of one of the compounds also performed poorly in navigating a maze. Eriksson and his colleagues report their results in the September *Environmental Health Perspectives*.

At all doses, the nervous system defects worsened as the mice aged. Eriksson's group has done similar studies with PCB compounds. Describing effects on the nervous system of developing animals, he says, "The PBDEs are as toxic as the PCBs we have investigated."

Exactly how either PBDEs or PCBs affect the nervous system is unclear. But toxicologists suspect that imbalances in thyroid hormone might play a role. In people and animals, proper regulation of this hormone is critical to the developing nervous system.

Many studies have found that rodents fed high amounts of PBDEs have thyroid hormone deficiencies. In one recent study, a group led by Kevin M. Crofton at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill examined thyroid hormone concentrations in blood from rats fed penta-PBDE for 4 days. In rats fed 9 to 13 µg/g of body weight per day, the researchers observed a 20 percent reduction in T4, the primary thyroid hormone in circulating blood. Doses of about 100 µg/g reduced T4 by 70 percent, the scientists reported in the May *Toxicological Sciences*.

In Crofton's preliminary assessment: "It appears as if the PBDEs are slightly less potent than the PCBs."

To put the thyroid studies into perspective, Darnerud estimates that the concentrations of PBDEs that produce an effect on thyroid hormones in animals are 1 million times greater than current exposures in people. It's hard to compare short-term dosage studies with chronic low-level exposure, he notes, but the gap between animal exposures in the lab and human exposure is immense.

McDonald agrees with Darnerud's assessment but says, "There is reason to think that the gap might narrow." He also suggests that people with slight thyroid imbalances might be affected by even small doses of PBDEs. He notes, too, that some animal studies show that toxic effects of PBDEs and PCBs add to each other.

Similar to hormones

Some of the toxic effects of PCBs and PBDEs may derive from their structural similarity to thyroid hormones. PCBs, PBDEs, and thyroid hormones all consist of two six-carbon rings decorated with halogens. Bromine attaches to the carbon rings of PBDEs, chlorine to those of PCBs, and iodine to those of thyroid hormone. In PBDEs, an atom of oxygen bridges the rings, whereas the rings of PCBs and thyroid hormones are linked by carbon-carbon bonds.

The similarity between PBDEs and PCBs, however, doesn't mean they exert exactly the same effects in the body, cautions Darnerud. "I think it's perhaps too simple to say that these compounds are alike," he says.

It's the bromine atoms in the PBDEs that make them good fire retardants. They quench flames by scavenging electrons. The number and the placement of the bromine atoms determine the type of PBDE. The maximum number of bromines, 10, occurs in deca-PBDE. This substance, which manufacturers use primarily in hard plastics, accounts for more than 80 percent of PBDEs in use today.

Deca-PBDE accumulates in human and animal tissue at far lower concentrations than its cousins with fewer bromines do. In several analyses, deca-PBDE also seems to have much less toxicity. However, Eriksson and his colleagues have found that mice exposed to deca-PBDE as weanlings show behavioral changes equivalent to those exposed to penta-PBDE. The researchers presented their data at the Society for Toxicology meeting in March in San Francisco.

Penta-PBDE, which has five bromines, is the most common form in foam products. But commercial formulations of penta-PBDE contain about 45 percent tetra-PBDE, with four bromines. Penta- and tetra-PBDE appear to break down into potentially more toxic compounds in the body.

Meerts and her colleagues have examined the interaction of PBDE breakdown products, or metabolites, with a blood protein that ushers T4 around the body. The protein, called transthyretin, is one of several T4 escorts in the bloodstream.

In the July 2000 *Toxicological Sciences*, Meerts reports that PBDE metabolites bind to transthyretin, as PCB metabolites do. Compounds predicted to be metabolic breakdown products of tetra-PBDE bind even more tightly than T4 itself.

Scientists who study PCBs have speculated that transthyretin has a special role in carrying PCBs to the fetus and especially its brain.

Despite PBDEs' structural similarity to thyroid hormones, McDonald says that "thyroid hormone disruption is not the whole story."

He notes that laboratory studies of PCBs show that they can upset the intricate balance of nerve cells' chemical communication system. Preliminary data from Prasada Rao S. Kodavanti of the Environmental Protection Agency in Research Triangle Park, N.C., and his colleagues suggest that PBDEs may disrupt some of the same communication processes, reports McDonald in an upcoming issue of *Chemosphere*.

Millions of sources

How PBDEs from sofas, carpets, computer monitors, and television sets get into people is an open question. "You have millions of point sources in every home, every bus, every car, and they are slowly making their way into the environment and up the food chain," says McDonald.

After analyzing food in Ottawa grocery stores, Ryan estimates that the average person there eats 0.044 μg of PBDE per day in meat and dairy. But scientists don't yet know how food gets contaminated in the first place.

In the United States, spreading sewage waste on farmland as fertilizer may send PBDEs along to the dinner table. Robert C. Hale of the Department of Environmental Science in Gloucester Point, Va., and his colleagues measured PBDEs

in U.S. sewage sludge. They report in the July 12 *Nature* that each kilogram of sludge, by dry weight, carries 1.1 to 2.3 milligrams of PBDEs with five or fewer bromines. That exceeds 100,000 times the concentration that other researchers found in some European sludge samples. About 4 million tons of sewage sludge were applied last year to land in the United States, according to EPA.

Discarded furniture may contribute to the pollution in sludge, suggests Hale. As they degrade, couch and chair cushions release large amounts of penta-PBDE into dirt, sewers, and sediments, he suspects.

Flame-suppression standards save lives, says Robert Campbell of the American Chemistry Council in Arlington, Va.

"We may have to look at issues of risk tradeoff, but . . . there are flame retardants other than PBDEs," says Linda Birnbaum, director of the human studies division at EPA's National Health and Environmental Effects Research Lab in Research Triangle Park, N.C. She notes, "We banned the production of PCBs when we had less information than we do now of the PBDEs."

Fire-squelching substitutes for PBDEs include other bromine-containing compounds and silicon or phosphorus-based chemicals. Some of these may gradually degrade in products, weakening their fire-retardant properties, notes Campbell.

Birnbaum adds that some substitutes may themselves be toxic.

Less ambiguous are the data that show PBDEs accumulating at a rapid rate in the fat of people and animals in North America. "Current concentrations [of PBDEs] are still quite low," says Crofton. Like many other toxicologists, he is particularly concerned about the future.

Adds Darnerud, "I don't want to see levels get as high as PCB levels."

Letters:

Couched in language peppered with *mays*, the article suggests that we are all being poisoned with PBDEs from sewage sludge applied to farmland. However, sludge with high concentrations of volatile organics isn't qualified in most jurisdictions of which I am aware for land application.

It's usually sent to a landfill or incinerated.

Couches and chair cushions don't appear in sewage plants, and therefore PBDEs in those objects don't appear in the plants' sludge, at least not directly. Such objects go to landfills, and sludge from treatment of leachate from such landfills is never applied to land. Finally, in the United States, sludge is not supposed to be put on land growing crops for human consumption or for consumption by animals consumed by humans. I therefore suspect it to be highly improbable that there's a direct connection between sludge and the dinner table in the United States.

McClellan G. Blair
Indiana, Pa.

The article appears to have a discrepancy. The text's description of the structural similarities between the three types of molecules doesn't agree with the figure of the structures of the molecules of PBDE-100, PCB-153, and thyroxine.

The text states that the carbon rings of PBDE are joined by an oxygen atom, while those of PCB and thyroxine are joined by a carbon-carbon bond. In the figure, the rings in thyroxine appear to be joined by an oxygen atom in the same manner as the PBDE-100. Something seems awry.

Edward Brosius
Saline, Mich.

Correct. It's incorrect. The text should have read: "In PBDEs and thyroid hormones, an atom of oxygen bridges the rings, whereas PCBs are linked by carbon-carbon bonds." Therefore, says Thomas A. McDonald of California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, PBDEs structurally resemble thyroid hormones even more closely than they resemble PCBs.—
The Editors

This article presents incomplete information on polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs). The troubling aspect of this article is its call for reducing or banning the use of these life-saving products. The importance of brominated flame retardants should be pointed out in any article addressing their use because thousands of people are injured or die in fires around the globe each year. In the United States alone, fires kill about 4,000 people annually, with another 20,000 people suffering serious injury from burns and property losses totaling about \$4.5

billion.

Courtney M. Price
American Chemistry Council
Arlington, Va.

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Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, Info@PeopleForCleanBeds.org [info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]

Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 8:12 PM

To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.

Subject: Mattress NPR, news article, Emailing: Retardants-Dangerous-Chemicals11jun03.htm

Flame Retardants

Dangerous Chemicals

EDITORIAL / SF Chronicle 11jun03

FLAME RETARDANTS seemed like such a good idea. Used in upholstered furniture, clothing and many other consumer products, they promised to save lives.

But, as it turns out, some of these chemicals, known as polybrominated diphenyl ethers, appear to be endangering lives as well.

PBDEs break down slowly, persist in the environment and accumulate in human and animal fat. San Francisco Bay harbor seals, for example, bear some of the highest levels of PBDEs in the world.

American women, it turns out, have 10 to 70 times more PBDEs in their breast milk, tissues and blood than do women in Europe, where industry has gradually phased the chemicals out. This year, in fact, the European Union banned PBDE compounds.

In March, Environment California published a new study warning of the dangers posed by certain flame retardants to the developing brain of the fetus.

Research on infant rats and mice suggests measurable changes in brain development between the third trimester of pregnancy through age 2. Scientists are therefore worried that PBDEs adversely affect the learning ability, memory and behavior of children. Still other researchers wonder if PBDEs, whose levels have doubled in some regions every two to three years, may contribute to breast cancer.

The California Assembly recently voted for legislation, authored by Assemblywoman Wilma Chan, D-Alameda, that would ban the manufacture and sale of products that contain specific PBDEs, beginning in 2008. They could be replaced by flame-retardant chemicals that do not accumulate in the bodily tissues. Although industry opponents say it's premature to ban such chemicals, good environmental health policy -- often called the Precautionary Principle— suggests that it's better to be safe than sorry.

If the Senate approves a similar bill this summer, the power of the huge California consumer market would invariably force changes throughout the nation, as was the case with automobiles and smog emissions. Once again, California would announce its unequivocal commitment to protecting the health of people, wildlife and the environment.

- See: **Growing Threats: Toxic Flame Retardants and Children's Health** - Environment California Mar03

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From: Mattress NPR, Info@PeopleForCleanBeds.org [info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Monday, March 28, 2005 8:01 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR, edu article, Emailing: Children-Flame-RetardantsMar03.htm

Growing Threats: Toxic Flame Retardants and Children's Health

MADSEN, LEE, and Olle / Environment California Research and Policy Center Mar03

[Dangerous Chemicals - Editorial / SF Chronicle 11jun03]

Travis Madsen, Susan Lee, and Teri Olle

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Brominated flame retardants are chemicals that reduce the spread of fire in a variety of common products from fabrics to plastic. First introduced 30 years ago, they are now widely used despite minimal health testing, and they are rapidly building up inside our bodies. The testing that has been done indicates that brominated flame retardants are toxic to development and the levels found in some mothers and fetuses are rapidly approaching the levels shown to impair learning and behavior in laboratory experiments.

This report presents the latest scientific understanding of these toxic flame retardants in North America, their presence in our bodies and the environment, and their likely effects on children's health. Toxic flame retardants pose risks to human health and the environment. Manufacturers of consumer products commonly add flame-retardant chemicals to plastics and other flammable materials to reduce the risk of fire. One class of these chemicals, known as brominated flame retardants, now widely contaminate the environment, are accumulating in the human body, and have the potential to harm human health. The most studied of the brominated flame retardants are the polybrominated diphenyl ethers, or PBDEs. North American industry used 74 million pounds of PBDEs in 1999, accounting for half the world market. These chemicals escape into the environment from common consumer products like

home furniture and electronics (including TVs, computers, and others) during manufacture, use, and disposal.

PBDEs are remarkably similar to PCBs, a class of chemicals banned in 1976 because it was found to cause immune suppression, altered sexual development, cancer, delayed brain development, lower IQ, and behavioral problems like hyperactivity in humans. As with PCBs, exposure to PBDEs may be particularly harmful during a critical window of brain development during pregnancy and early childhood.

Levels of toxic flame retardants in people are rising dramatically. Some types of PBDEs concentrate in the fatty tissues of living organisms. As a result, they bioaccumulate, or build up in the food chain, and now can be found in human blood, fat tissue, and breast milk. Initial studies of PBDE contamination of breast milk indicate U.S. levels are 40 to 60 times higher than levels found in Sweden. Levels of PBDEs in animal and human tissues are growing exponentially, doubling every two to five years. At this rate, tissue levels will increase 100- to 1000-fold every 25 years.

When exposed to sunlight or when ingested by animals, some forms of PBDEs which do not themselves readily bioaccumulate may degrade in the environment into more bioaccumulative compounds. As a result, all commercial PBDE compounds should be considered bioaccumulative for policy purposes.

Levels of toxic flame retardants in people have already reached levels of concern. Recent research shows that PBDE exposure can interrupt brain development in mice, permanently impairing learning and movement. So far, scientists have not identified "safe" levels of exposure that do not produce damage. Additionally, both PCBs and PBDEs are found in humans, and their effects on brain development may be additive. The most highly exposed people may now have PBDE levels within two-fold of the levels shown to damage mice. If PBDE concentrations in people continue to double every 2.5 years, levels found in the average person will reach this threshold within ten years. Experience with PCBs shows that failure to act on early warnings can lead to irreversible environmental contamination and damage to health.

Scientists discovered the first indications of systemic harm caused by PCBs as early as 1937. However, PCBs were not banned until 1976, after hundreds of scientific studies documented widespread exposure and actual harm to human health. Further study showed new forms of health impact caused by lower levels of exposure, which continue to be documented decades after the chemicals were phased out.

Phasing out chemicals leads to reduced contamination and exposure levels. The European Union reduced the use of PBDEs in the late 1990s after finding increasing levels in the breast milk of Swedish mothers and preliminary evidence of toxic effects. Since 1998, concentrations of PBDEs in breast milk of Swedish women have declined steadily. Similarly, PCB levels found in the population began to decline after the U.S. banned the chemical. Reducing exposure prevented further harm to human health.

Safer means of fire-proofing products are widely available.

A variety of furniture, plastic, and electronics manufacturers have already deployed products that meet fire-safety standards without the use of PBDEs. Other strategies for flame-resistance include using inherently non-flammable materials and using alternative flame-retardant chemicals. For example, the furniture company IKEA recently replaced brominated flame retardants in fabrics with less toxic chemicals, and the Toshiba electronics company replaced toxic flame retardants in casings for electronic parts by switching to a non-flammable type of plastic that didn't need any chemical additives.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Union has acted on early warnings of a significant health threat by banning several toxic flame retardants. In early 2003, the European Union officially banned the use of PBDEs and other toxic chemicals in electronics (such as computers and lighting) after mid-2006. A more comprehensive ban on the general marketing and use of several toxic flame retardants in Europe is on track for August 2004.

Phase Out Toxic Flame Retardants

There are still unexplored aspects of the toxicity of brominated flame retardants, and complete study would take many years. However, the evidence indicates that immediate action is warranted in California and the United States. Given the magnitude of the potential threat to public health, the rapidly increasing levels of exposure, and the availability of alternatives, this report recommends immediately phasing out the use of PBDEs and other brominated flame retardants.

Reform U.S. Chemicals Policy

The threat posed by toxic flame retardants demonstrates a national failure to effectively protect public health from toxic chemicals used in industry and placed in consumer products.

Tens of thousands of industrial chemicals are on the market with little or no information about potential health impacts. Even where significant evidence of harm to public health exists, inadequate resources and legal authority prevent regulatory agencies from taking protective action.

Chemicals that are untested or known to be hazardous should not be on the market or in widespread use and distribution. U.S. chemicals policy should be reformed to ensure that manufacturers and industrial users provide regulatory agencies and the public with adequate information about their products so that agencies can act to protect public health from potentially dangerous substances before damage is done. The case of toxic flame retardants presents an apt case study of the failings of current policy.

INTRODUCTION

California has the toughest furniture fire safety standards of all U.S. states. These regulations prevent fires and save lives. The U.S. Association of Fire Marshals estimates that if the United States as a whole had flammability standards for furniture as strong as those in California, the number of fires would be reduced by 4,000 per year (or 20%), and fire deaths would be reduced by half, or 400 deaths per year.¹

Manufacturers of consumer products use flameretardant chemicals to meet fire safety standards. For the past three decades, one class of chemicals known as brominated flame retardants has been added to products ranging from furniture foam to upholstery fabric to the housings of televisions and other electronics. The use of brominated flame retardants, which contain the toxic chemical element bromine, has created some unanticipated problems. In the emerging case of the polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), these problems are becoming all too clear. PBDEs have now spread around the world and are steadily accumulating in the tissues of human beings and other animals. From the breast tissue of women in San Francisco to the blubber of Arctic whales, these toxic chemicals are a much closer part of our lives than their manufacturers ever intended.

Lab research indicates that the toxic flame retardants now found in our bodies have the potential to disrupt the process of brain development in fetuses and infant children. Humans are constantly exposed to a mixture of these chemicals from the first day in the womb. These chemicals may be working together to interrupt normal brain development and produce other toxic effects. At the same time, various studies have found dramatically increasing numbers of children with developmental, learning, and behavior disorders over the last decade, including attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and autism.²

While it is usually impossible to connect a single chemical to a broad health trend, the National Academy of Sciences recently estimated that toxic exposures play a role in as many as 1 in 4 cases of developmental disorders.³ Toxic flame retardants could be joining lead, mercury, and PCBs among the chemicals responsible for harming children's health and development.

Recent concern about PBDEs is eerily reminiscent of the debate over PCBs, (polychlorinated biphenyls) in the 1960s, which led to their ban in the mid 1970s. After incidents of accidental PCB poisoning prompted concern, scientists found that lowlevel exposure to PCBs was a worldwide problem. After years of study, scientists began to find adverse health effects at PCB levels found in the general population. For example, children born to mothers who had eaten PCB-contaminated fish from the Great Lakes had learning, memory, and behavioral problems. Severe and irreparable damage was found in accidental poisoning victims, including altered reproductive and neural development, immune suppression, and cancer. Even twenty-seven years after these chemicals were banned in the U.S., PCB contamination and exposure persists across the globe today.

Several brominated flame retardants are structurally quite similar to PCBs, and consequently may affect the body in similar ways. As such, brominated flame retardants may have the dubious honor of becoming the modern successor to PCBs.

Fortunately for public health, alternative ways to protect against fire are widely available. Companies are coming up with new ways to design products to be flame-resistant, using inherently nonflammable materials and switching to less toxic chemical additives in their products.

Toxic flame retardants are only one class of many different chemicals in wide use despite inadequate study of health effects and inadequate restrictions on use where health effects are known. Investigating potential hazards and taking regulatory action to protect health when threats are discovered can help lead to a world that is both safe and healthy for our children.

Figure 3: Brominated flame retardant demand in North America, 1999.³²

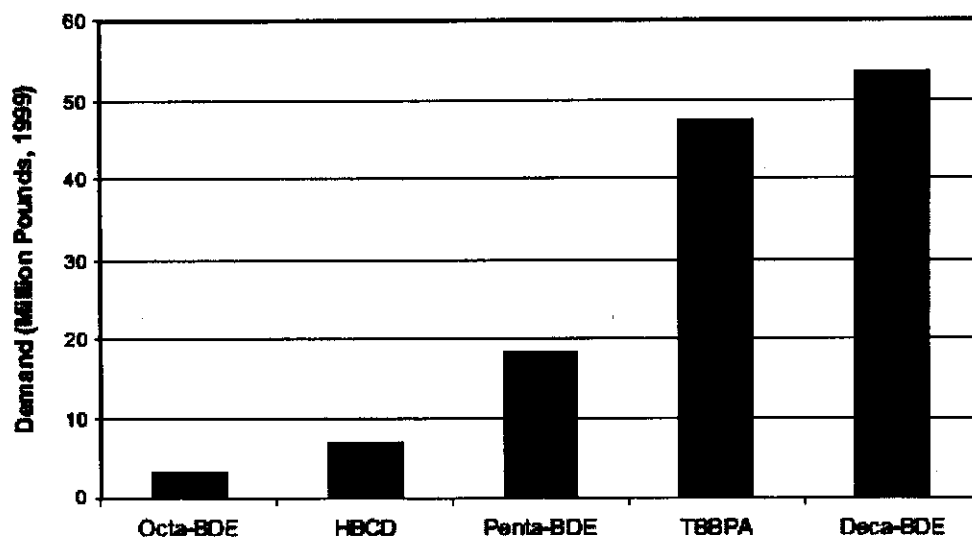


Figure 5: Breakdown of brominated flame retardant use by industry.³³

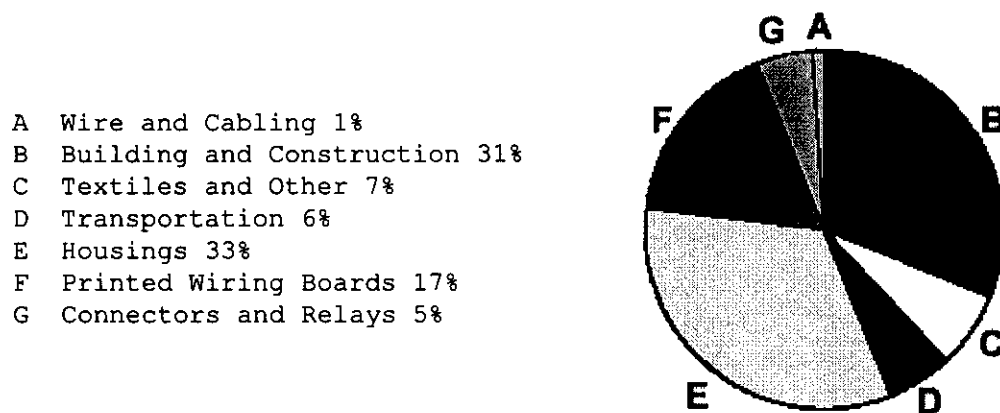


Figure 7: Rising levels of PBDEs in harbor seal blubber from San Francisco Bay.⁶⁸

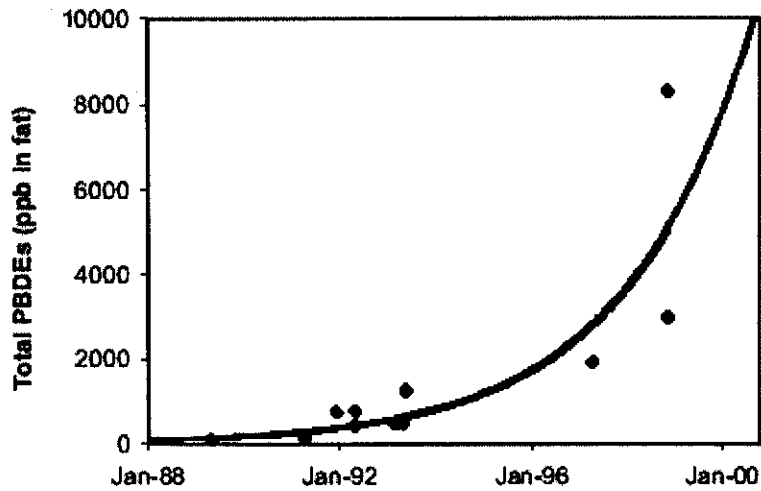


Figure 8: Rising Levels of PBDEs in trout from Lake Ontario.70

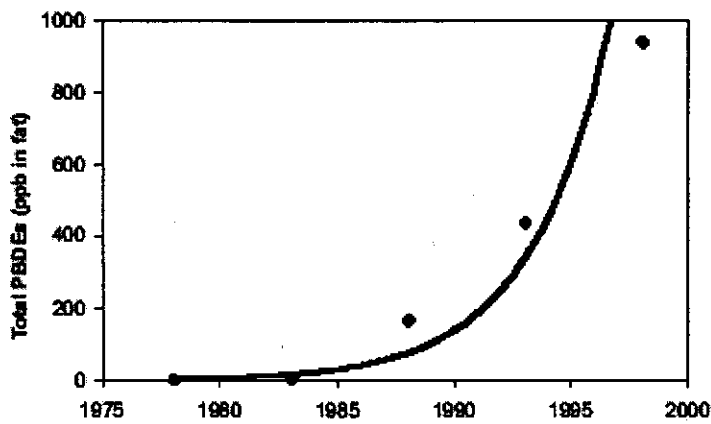


Figure 9: Recently declining PBDE levels in Swedish breast milk. 72

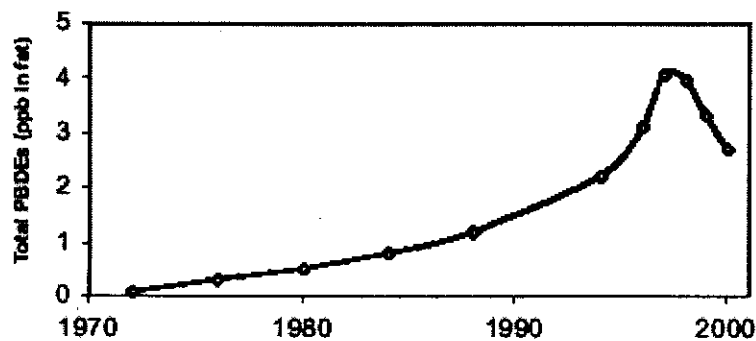
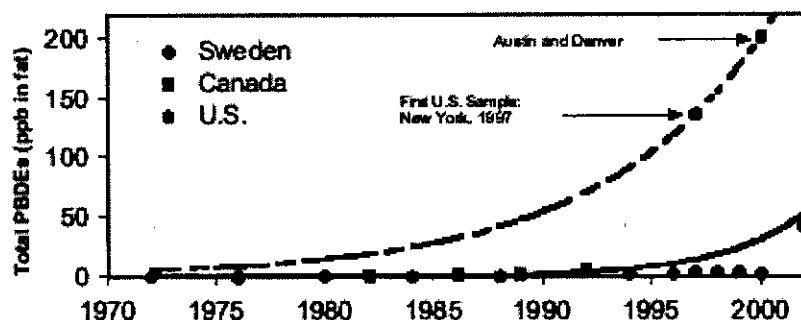


Figure 10. Increasing PBDE levels in human breast milk from Canada and the U.S.⁷³**Table 2:** Comparing PCBs and PBDEs

Attribute	PCBs
Persists in the environment	+
Transported long distances in the air	+
Bioaccumulates	+
Disrupts thyroid hormone levels	+
Causes problems with neurological development in animal experiments	+
Exposure causes neurological damage in humans	+
Recognized probable carcinogen ¹²⁶	+
Used in products found in the home, like televisions and furniture	-
Production banned in the U.S.	+

Table 3: Timeline — PCBs and PBDEs¹⁴³

Year	PCBs	Year	PBDEs
1927	Commercial production began		
1930s	First evidence of health impacts: Chemical industry workers get chloracne, study links PCB exposure and liver disease in rodents.	1970s	Commercial
1966	First evidence of bioaccumulation — fish (Sweden)	1980	First evidence
1969	Found in the food chain in the U.S.		Research and the
1968	Accidental poisoning causes severe health problems in 1,800 people in Japan, first evidence of toxicity to fetuses.		"consider
1970	Peak U.S. Production of PCBs, 85 million pounds per year.	1981	and documented exposure
1970s	Scientists studying reproductive problems in wildlife from DDT identify PCBs as an additional culprit.		First evidence
1976	The U.S. Congress bans PCBs with the Toxic Substances Control Act. Production stops one year later.	1990s	fish (Sweden)
1990	Scientists discover health problems in children exposed to "background levels" of PCBs.	1994	Found in
1990s	Scientists show that children exposed to PCBs are more likely to have learning disabilities.	?	Ability
		1997	first documented
		2003	Peak U.S. unknown
			Exponent
			women, Europe

1998-2002 PBDEs
developm
2002-

Table 4: Examples of Manufacturers Phasing out Toxic Flame Retardant Use

Company	What they are doing to reduce Brominated Flame Retardant Use
Apple	Most Apple products contain no PBDEs in plastic parts weighing m
Ericsson	PBBs and PBDEs have been totally banned from the products of thi The company expected 80% of its printed wiring boards to be ha
IBM	IBM produces the Intellistation, using 100% recycled plastic cor retardants. ¹⁶⁷
IKEA	IKEA has totally phased out the use of BFRs in its products, inc working steadily toward being completely halogen free. ¹⁶⁸
Intel	Intel has replaced BFRs in most plastics, and completely replace
Motorola	Motorola produces one phone that is BFR free, and has successful boards. ¹⁷⁰
NEC	NEC produces a plastic called NuCycle which is halogen free and in producing casings for their products and contains recycled
Panasonic	In 1999, Panasonic produced a television without halogenated fla or in a number of the circuit boards. Products which use some air conditioners, televisions, and washing machines. ¹⁷²
Phillips	Phillips Consumer Electronics has a list of banned substances th Products are evaluated against this list before introduction.]
Sony	Sony's green management plan calls for the full elimination of E

*For additional copies of this report, send \$10 (including shipping) to:
Environment California Research and Policy Center 3435 Wilshire Blvd, Ste 385
Los Angeles, CA 90010*

*source: <http://www.environmentcalifornia.org/reports/GrowingThreats03.pdf>
12may03*

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Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:20 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 5:05 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member: Yes
Title: Mrs
Name: Michelle Short
Degrees: BFA
Company_Org:
Address: 15 Wrightwood Place
City: Sterling
State: VA
Zip: 20164
Phone:
Email: michelle@michelleshort.com
News_Source: google
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 206.139.204.62
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/125.5.6 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/125.12
Date: 03/29/2005
Time: 03:04 PM

Comments1:

Thank you for helping to educate the public on this issue.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:20 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 5:07 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member:
Title: Dr
Name: Bruce Short
Degrees: DC
Company_Org:
Address:
City: Sterling
State: VA
Zip: 20164
Phone:
Email:
News_Source:
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 206.139.204.62
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en) AppleWebKit/125.5.6 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/125.12
Date: 03/29/2005
Time: 03:07 PM

Comments1:

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:20 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

-----Original Message-----

From: info@peopleforcleanbeds.org [mailto:info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 2:24 PM
To: mark@peopleforcleanbeds.org
Subject: Data posted to form 1 of <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/vote.htm>

Oppose_Law: Yes
Member: Yes
Title:
Name: Allyn McNeily
Degrees:
Company_Org:
Address: 7140 Shellburne dr
City: Raleigh
State: NC
Zip: 27612
Phone:
Email: savannahmomi@yahoo.com
News_Source:
Send: Submit
Remote Name: 68.221.34.148
Remote User:
HTTP User Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1; SV1; .NET CLR 1.1.4322)
Date: 03/29/2005
Time: 12:24 PM

Comments1:

Matthew
Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 6:10 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR, Man who wrote and started law to flameproof mattresses is now realizing toxic chemicals are being used to meet law.doc

Man who wrote and started law to flameproof mattresses is now realizing toxic chemicals are being used to meet law.

"You don't know until 10 years down the road and there's a problem," he said. "We feel responsible."

The above quote was from a recent San Francisco Chronicle article where Whitney Davis, an Attorney and Director of the Children's Coalition for Fire Safe Mattresses, (www.ccfs.com) who wrote and started this law in California, expressed his concern over toxic chemicals being used to flameproof mattresses.

When the man who started this flameproof mattress law realizes there is a problem with toxic chemicals being used in mattresses, we should realize there is a problem!

See the article at: <http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/c/a/2005/03/02/HOGHSBDEL126.DTL>

Plus, coverage from a Connecticut newspaper article titled: "The Law of Unintended Consequences"
<http://www.towntimes.com/articles/2005/02/24/news/editorials/editorial02.txt>

Laura Thomas of the San Francisco Chronicle did a great job of telling a balanced story from what people told her. But this illustrates the problem. Proponents whitewash the chemical issue and say they don't use chemicals. The CPSC's proposed law lists the various systems used to meet the standard, and their chemical content. A review of this document will prove the proponents' statements wrong.

Neither the CPSC nor I have yet found a barrier system that does not require dangerous chemicals. See quotable truths on chemicals in mattresses, pages 138 to 162 of the CPSC draft of this new law. See quotes and links to this document: <http://www.peopleforcleanbeds.org/Quotes-CPSC.htm>

The CPSC admits they are guessing on the safety of these chemicals and more study is needed. I wish CPSC commissioners would also read the health effects section of their own proposed law.

The human consequences of guessing wrong on the safety of these chemicals in mattresses are huge. If we make even the smallest mistake, millions of people could die.

Sincerely, Mark Strobel, President, Strobel Technologies, www.strobel.com, and Director, www.PeopleForCleanBeds.org, See websites for Doctor quotes and more information on this issue.
3131 Industrial Pkwy, Jeffersonville IN 47130, Phone: 812-282-4388, Fax: 812-282-6528, Email: mark@PeopleForCleanBeds.org

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 6:10 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Potential Spam: Mattress NPR, With a grain of salt

With a grain of salt

It is easy to visualize 300 people; you have seen this many people at a party and want to save them.

The proposed law may save 300 people from fire by exposing 300 million people to various toxic chemicals in mattresses.

It is harder to visualize 300 million people.

If we compare people to grains of table salt, there are 1.2 million grains of table salt in one cup, 90 million grains of salt in a 25-pound bag.

Thus, 83.33 pounds of salt is 300 million grains. 250 cups equals 300 million grains, or 15.625 gallons. Visualize 15 gallon milk jugs of salt.

One teaspoon of salt contains 25,000 grains. 300 grains is .012 teaspoons, or about 1/100 of a teaspoon. Less than what you would get with a single shake of a saltshaker.

While every life is important, is it wise to expose 300 million people to even negligible risk to save a very few.

Even our best science, which has not been applied to this issue, has been proven wrong in the past.

If you guess wrong you will kill millions of people.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:41 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Potential Spam: Mattress NPR, Serta uses Boric Acid in all mattresses

Serta uses Boric Acid in all mattresses

Serta has tried to gain market share by marketing the safe mattress. They use 1.5 pounds of Boric Acid in the surface of a Queen mattress to make it flameproof. It exists as loose dust.

Boric Acid has been in all their mattresses nationwide for more than one year. More than three million of these poison mattresses are already in use.

Serta found the same thickness of treated cotton batting costs ½ as much as the same thickness of foam.

Serta has at least 15% of the total mattress market. In ten years 45 million people will sleep in Boric Acid.

Even the CPSC calls Boric Acid acutely toxic and a probable reproductive and developmental toxin.

How can the CPSC allow this to happen?

The CPSC should immediately begin a long-term study of Serta mattresses for health effects. Serta has many company owned stores and a customer list should be easy to get. You should look for respiratory problems, kidney problems, miscarriages, stillbirths, and birth defects.

Better yet, these mattresses should be recalled!

I only attack Serta privately; please keep my comments about Serta confidential. Plus, many more companies will use Boric Acid to meet this law, it is the cheapest system.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:41 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR, We have already killed more than we have saved

We have already killed more than we have saved

We forget the toxic lessons of the past.

Remember DDT, PCB's, Tris, and recently PBDE's showing up in women's breast milk? Plus Asbestos used mostly as a fire retardant, which has already killed 300,000 people and another 10,000 people die from it each year. Counting the next 25 years Asbestos will have killed 550,000 people.

According to USA Today, "Though the USA has the world's toughest flame retardancy standards, 3,000 people die in fires each year. The Chemical Manufacturers Association estimates the number would be up to 960 higher without the [1.2 Billion pounds of] flame-retardant chemicals we now use [annually]."

In 100 years 120 billion pounds of flame-retardants might save 96,000 people. But, we have already killed 550,000 people from Asbestos alone. We are already behind in the count by 5 to 1. What will the real count be in 100 years?

Why can't we learn from our past mistakes?

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:50 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR, The nature of exposure

Mattress NPR, The nature of exposure

The Science of Toxicology uses high-dose short-term exposure on various animals, to predict the effect of low-dose long-term exposure on humans.

This is exactly the risk in mattresses – low-dose long-term exposure.

Our mattresses are our last safe haven from the outside world, where we are intimate and lay with our newborn babes. We have full body skin and breathing contact with the new chemicals in our mattresses eight hours every day for the rest of our lives. For newborns, it will be from cradle to grave.

What other type of household or environmental chemical exposure could be worse?

Our Science of Toxicology gives us strong warning that the chemicals used to flameproof mattresses are incredibly toxic to people. Boric Acid, Antimony Oxide, and Formaldehyde are among the main chemicals being used.

How can the CPSC be so self-righteous to believe it can accurately predict the safety of these chemicals in mattresses for everyone?

If the CPSC guesses wrong, and millions of people die, its current leaders names will go down in history as killing more people than even Hitler.

Please consider the risks carefully, and stop this law.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:50 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR, Only the Pope is infallible

Only the Pope is infallible

Many Catholics believe the Pope is infallible

No one believes the CPSC is in infallible

How does the CPSC believe itself infallible by putting 300 million people at risk to save 300?

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mark Strobel [mark@strobel.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:50 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR, Emailing: techinfo.htm

**Welcome**

What is the Salt Monument?
 Radical Compassion
 The Daily Observance
 Technical Information
 Frequently Asked Questions
 Photo Gallery
 The Circle of Peace
 One Hand
 Bearing Witness
 Events and Publications
 Contact Us

URGENT: Your Help Needed!

**TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE
SALT MEASUREMENT
POPULATION STATISTICS

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE

The Salt Monument measures 9.5 feet high (2.9m) and 7.5 feet (2.3m) wide and deep (1.2m) cube has an interior area of 64 cubic feet (1.8 cubic meters) and is made of 3/4 plexiglass. It was fabricated and engineered by the Denver plant of an international pl Completely empty, the cube itself weights about 450 pounds (204k). The necessary th material was determined based on engineering calculations rendered by licensed stru Factors of tensile, flexural, and compressive strength given the weight and density of taken into account. The Salt Monument is engineered to hold up to 4,000 pounds (1,8 would represent over 14 billion people —far more than even the highest population es expected that a slight, but structurally harmless, deflection of the cube faces may occ 3,000 pounds (1,400k) of salt. Interestingly, the bonded edges of the cube are actual the faces.

The uppermost corner of the pivoted cube houses two tetrahedrons, which form the o and cleaning the Salt Monument, as well as for adding the daily births. (A tetrahedron dimensional figure with four triangular faces; in both of the Salt Monument tetrahedron solid and the fourth is open.) The apex tetrahedron (at top) swivels on a plastic dowel magnet. The birth tetrahedron (inside) has a funneled 0.136" hole drilled into it, to allo possible free-flowing stream of the birth salt.

At the bottom corner of the pivoted cube is the death exit, controlled by a precision, a valve. This opening serves for taking out the daily deaths.

The cube was completed in December, 1998. Refinements were made during Januar was conducted during February and the first filling of the Salt Monument was complet 1999. Although the daily world births/deaths have been conducted every day beginnir 1997, the observance has occurred at the actual, completed Monument every day sin

The base is made of 2-inch (5cm) square tubular steel, and itself weighs about 200 pounds. It was welded and powder-coated by local firms in Boulder County. The upper triangle, which three faces of the cube rest in the pivoted position, supports the enormous weight of the Salt Monument by virtue of matching the angle of the cube at 55 degrees thus distributing the weight. It is estimated that the base could support 10,000 pounds (4,500k) or more.

SALT MEASUREMENT

Research into what type and grade of salt would be best suited for the monument began with The Salt Institute in Washington DC and with Morton Salt at their Chicago headquarters. Various sizes and types of salt were tested and measured. In the end, common table salt was chosen on considerations of size, uniformity, cubic form, solubility, availability, familiarity, and cost.

The entire premise of the Salt Monument's mass of salt is based on the average weight of a grain of salt multiplied by billions. It should be noted that determining the average weight of a grain of salt is no less daunting than figuring the average weight of a human being from random samples, as people can actually range in weight from three pounds to three hundred, so do grains of salt. Some grains of salt are scarcely a speck, while others appear formidable by comparison. To determine the average weight, 20, 40, 100, 200, 400, and 1200 grains of salt were weighed on several different microbalances. Final weigh-ins were conducted by analytic balance specialists on a certified electronic balance which measures micrograms, that is, six decimal points of a gram.

Based on these findings, for the purposes of the Monument, the average weight of a grain of salt was calculated as .1208 milligrams. From this, each 25 pound (11.3k) bag of salt is estimated to contain about 90 million grains of salt.

The Salt Monument currently holds over 1700 pounds (772k) of salt, representing the population of about 6,390,000,000 (August, 2004). The total weight of the Monument, including the weight of the cube and the base, is thus about 2,400 pounds (1,070k).

POPULATION STATISTICS

The salt representing the daily births and deaths was initially measured based on weight using the .1208 milligram/grain figure. For ease of the daily process, i.e. rather than needing an analytic scale every day, the volume of those amounts of salt was measured and is used to approximate the daily world births and deaths. About 352,755 people are born each day, which is represented by about 1/4 cup of salt, and about 154,483 people die each day, which is less than an 1/8 cup of salt.

It should be noted that although every effort has been made towards accuracy, the Salt Monument is a symbolic representation of population figures. It is not unreasonable to expect a plus-minus margin of error in the actual, literal number of grains of salt contained in the Monument.

The most respected and reliable sources of world population information, the International Database (IDB) of the International Programs Center (IPC) at the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Washington DC and the United Nations Population Fund have been utilized for population statistics. These figures are updated and revised twice a year, which the Salt Monument incorporates in its representations. Of course, such statistics on a global scale cannot be precisely exact, but are considered accurate estimates, again with the understanding of a margin of error.



Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Mattress NPR, Info@PeopleForCleanBeds.org [info@peopleforcleanbeds.org]

Sent: Tuesday, March 29, 2005 11:30 PM

To: Stevenson, Todd A.; Stevenson, Todd A.

Subject: Mattress NPR, CPSC duped by innerspring mattress industry

CPSC duped by innerspring mattress industry

ISPA went to the CPSC and asked for this law. This should tell you something. It is really a battle between innerspring mattresses invented in 1871, and newer foam mattresses that have recently grown to over 20% of the market.

Look at Tempur-Pedic with recent sales of over 600 million, and now projecting over 800 million for next year. Plus look at all the Tempur knock-offs.

Sealy is about 1.2 billion, Simmons about 800 million, Serta about 700 million, and Spring Air about 450 million in sales. It is no longer the four big 'S' brands.

This is about money, not saving lives.

Stevenson, Todd A.

494

From: KFStein@aol.com

Sent: Monday, March 14, 2005 8:45 AM

To: Stevenson, Todd A.

Subject: Mattress flame-proofing law

I was very alarmed to read about the proposed law that would require new mattresses to be treated with flame retardants, specifically boric acid and antimony. Both are powerful toxins. This would be bad enough if it involved an occasional exposure, but applying these toxins to mattresses would lead to exposure over one-third of our lives.

I have two children with developmental delays caused by environmental toxins. Any further exposure would be very harmful to them.

Please don't pass this law!

Karen Steinberg
West Windsor, NJ 08550

3/14/2005

Stevenson, Todd A.

495

From: Karin Culcliff [Kcutclif@bellsouth.net]

Sent: Monday, March 14, 2005 9:38 AM

To: Stevenson, Todd A.

Subject: Mattress NPR

I oppose the law to flameproof mattresses. I think it is absurd to sleep in chemicals. Do you really know the risk that it imposes on us? I say that flameproof does not outweigh sleeping in chemicals.

Sincerely,

Karin Cutcliff

mother of two (already compromised health due to child immunizations, i.e.. mercury)

3/14/2005

Stevenson, Todd A.

496

From: ghanime@juno.com
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2005 10:02 AM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR

Dear Sir or Madam,

This is regarding the pending changes to mattress fire proofing. I certainly object to the proposal that would expose us to yet more chemicals with unknown risk. With fire retardant being found in what should be the purest food on earth, nursing mother's milk, our society should be working to limit exposure to these chemicals rather than finding new ways to expose our citizens to these compounds.

We have choices regarding the food we eat, whether to consume those foods farmed with petrochemicals or to buy organic products, we have the choice to clean our homes with potentially toxic products or more natural substances and we should have the choice to avoid further exposure to toxins in our bedding.

Smokers who are already polluting themselves and their environment with carcinogens may welcome this "safety net" but I DO NOT.

Sincerely,
Peggy A. Ghanime

Mark
Stevenson, Todd A.

497

From: VonGeldern@aol.com

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 12:34 PM

To: Stevenson, Todd A.

Cc: linlee123@sbcglobal.net

Subject: strong opposition to manditory chemical fire retardants in mattresses

I am writing to express my strong opposition to chemical fire retardants being manditorily added to mattresses.

Sincerely,

Eric von Geldern

3/16/2005

Matthew

498

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: Sharon Whitmire [sfirstlady@earthlink.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2005 3:51 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Toxic Mattresses

What is wrong with our government. The problem is overreaction to a few voices that will adversely affect millions. STOP NOW this ridiculous bill that will be REQUIRING manufacturers to poison the populations. Does any one have any common sense any more? Prove it! Stop this legislation now.

Sharon M Whitmire, Allied ASID and retailer

Sharon Whitmire
sfirstlady@earthlink.net
 Why Wait? Move to EarthLink.

Stevenson, Todd A.

Mattress

499

From: Ellen Dale [eldale@pacbell.net]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2005 3:08 PM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: mattresses

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE do not pass a law requiring Boric Acid and other chemicals be added to mattresses as flame retardants. Only 25% of adults in the US smoke. Meanwhile, these chemicals will make thousands sick in the near future and who knows how many millions sick in the future.

This law makes NO SENSE!

Ellen and Joffa Dale
Orinda, California

3/21/2005

in attn
Stevenson, Todd A.

500

From: Taylor, Linda K. on behalf of Commissioner Moore
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2005 10:32 AM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: FW: clean bedding

Good Morning Todd,

Pam asked that I forward this e-mail the Commissioner received to your office for a reply on his behalf.

Thank you,
Linda

-----Original Message-----

From: beedy [mailto:beedy13a@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2005 4:23 AM
To: Commissioner Moore
Subject: clean bedding

Dear Mr. Moore:

I came across an article on bedding that included roach preventatives along with other chemicals.

Please keep our bedding safe and not tack on all these chemicals. These chemicals eventually find their way into our systems and bioaccumulate in fat and they are not safe in the long run. We are exposed to enough as it is and many of these chemicals also wind up showing in in arctic wildlife and in the Inuits who traditionally have never been exposed to all this. I myself also developed and struggle with progressively worsening MCS (multiple chemical sensitivity) which mainly affects the Central Nervous System) particularly the brain and it isn't easy trying to still maintain a semblance of life while one is deteriorating and the only acknowledgement from the medical community is a psychiatry test, name calling and denial that it exists. Neither angle has provided me with better health.

Sincerely,
Ms. Tiscareno

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SUPERIOR SLEEP SYSTEMS

13140 Foley

Detroit, MI 48227

P 313-491-3300

David Lutz, President

Comments for Mattress NPR

These are our reasons not to proceed with the proposed legislation:

For a small manufacture like ourselves, which most of the bedding industry is, complying with the test would be too expensive and time consuming. For only 400 deaths per year, does seem reasonable to change the products.

If you are going to have a test these are our objectives to the proposed rules:

Test

The test should be the same as California's. Also, all sheets, pillows and other items on the mattress should meet the same new standards too, or this is all pointless because the sheets catch on fire first.

The test for heat release should be the same as California's too.

Testing three units should only be done if the first one fails, then test the second. If the second fails, test the third.

Pooling

This would not work. I would have to contact other manufacturers and we would have to then make the same beds to pool. Currently, the other manufactures in my area make similar products but different specifications.

Quality assurance:

It would be too expensive for me to hire someone to watch the manufacturing process and to inspect all the mattresses that go out of my plant.

Labeling

For a small plant to make the label different for each mattress is another expense that we cannot afford. I would have to buy more machines to comply.

Insurance

As stated in the report, our insurance costs will go up.

There has been no increased in demand for these style of beds. All my retailers who carry Serta, say that the end consumer does not care about the fire blocker.

Effective date

We would need more than 12 months to comply when and if the new legislation is passed.

I do have a concern for the topical solutions that go into this style of beds, that they may harm people.

Currently, I do not know of any ways to reduce the cost burdens for a small company like mine.

I know that going to make these beds also decrease the production of mattress. It will take twice as long to produce them. One plant that went to fire proof used to build one mattress in .7 hours, now it takes 1.4 hours to produce one piece.

Thank for your attention in this matter.

Stevenson, Todd A.

From: superior@superiorsleepsystems.com
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2005 8:43 AM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR



Mattress NPR.doc
(30 KB)

To whom it may concern,

Attached please find out comments to the proposed safety legislation on mattresses.

David Lutz



Searles Valley Minerals

Matt 503

Searles Valley Minerals
Mid-West Region
9401 Indian Creek Parkway
Building 40; Suite 1000
Overland Park, KS 66210

March 22, 2005

Office of the Secretary
Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, D.C. 20207-0001

RE: 16CFR 1633 / Mattress NPR

Dear Mr. / Madam Secretary;

Searles Valley Minerals (SVM) is a producer of several commodity chemicals including boric acid, which are sold for use in hundreds of applications in industries that employ millions of American workers. SVM understands that the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) will be holding meetings next month concerning proposed new flammability standards for mattresses and bedding. SVM hereby submits the following comments on the proposed new standards. SVM is a member of the National Cotton Batting Institute (NCBI).

As a supplier to select companies that service the mattress, futon, home furnishings, and upholstered products industries, SVM is committed to providing cost-effective materials that assist those industries to manufacture products that meet or exceed current open-flame and smolder-ignition standards while remaining viable in a highly competitive global market.

As Tony Wolf, the President of the NCBI has already stated at the hearing held on March 3rd of this year, the NCBI has advocated the need for open flame flammability standards that go further than the current federal standards which, require only that items be "resistant to cigarette ignition". We hope that the CPSC expedites the development of new national flammability standards, such as California Technical bulletin 603, (TB603), which addresses the issue of open flame ignition and provides further protection to Americans.

SVM concurs with the Commission staffs assessment, that there are sufficient alternatives in the flame retardant and flame resistant materials markets to provide the industry with a wide range of alternatives, that are both effective as well as posing no adverse affects to the environment. One such process is the use of boric-acid, a



Searles Valley Minerals

Searles Valley Minerals
Mid-West Region
9401 Indian Creek Parkway
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Overland Park, KS 66210

boron based product that is applied to cotton fibers. This process was originally developed over 30 years ago in a cooperative research project between the NCBI and the USDA Agricultural Research Service.

One of the advantages of properly treated boric acid cotton batting is that it is self-extinguishing and reduces the risk of injury to the consumer because of its negligible burn factor and the reduced emissions of toxic fumes (often the biggest killer in home fires).

Recently there have been some dubious comments made about the toxicity of boric acid. The truth is that there are currently millions of mattresses with boric acid treated cotton batting in use today. To our knowledge there is no record of human health damage associated with sleeping on mattresses using this combination of materials.

In addition boric acid is and has been safely and effectively used in many consumer products we use every day, such as cosmetics and contact lense solution. It is worthy to note that toxicological research has shown relatively low intrinsic toxicity in humans.

Yet another indicator of the safety of boric acid treated cotton-batting comes from the Environmental Protection Agency and its National Center for Environmental Assessment division which more than doubled the allowable daily dose of human consumption for boron. This was done after assessment of over 200 studies done over several years on boron's health effects.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to share our opinions and we hope that the CPSC will act on behalf of the consumers and families of America and support these new flamability standards for mattresses and bedding.

Sincerely,

Doug G. Dyer

Doug G. Dyer
Mid-West Regional Account Manager
Searles Valley Minerals

*Matthews**503***Stevenson, Todd A.**

From: Deb Connors [gypsy627@cox.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2005 3:36 AM
To: Stevenson, Todd A.
Subject: Mattress NPR

To Lawmakers:

I understand the official public comment period is past; however, I will speak anyway. This is ridiculous. Boric Acid is being added to mattresses to make us safer. This is the same Boric acid used to kill roaches. Does adding Boric acid to the already long list of toxins we sleep on make sense? The Boric Acid, Formaldehyde, Melamine, Zink Borate, Antimony Trioxide Decabromodiphenyl Oxide. These chemicals are **known** to cause cancers, high prenatal mortality and birth defects. Liver, kidney, brain and heart muscle damage are **known** effects of absorption. Some of these chemicals are **known** to be harmful and sometimes lethal from skin contact alone.

When making good decisions the facts should be used, in other words, what is **known**. I hope the decision is made to reject this Mattress NPR law. It is about time decisions are made based on something other than the exception or special interest. Over 150 million people per year sleep on mattresses, while under 1000 people per year die from fire. If the law becomes effective it will prove beneficial for 1% and dangerous for 99%. Does any reasonable person or body of people make a decision based on these figures? Please stand up for what is right and appeals to common sense – say NO to this lethal law.

Debra Duffy-Connors

3/23/2005



Mattress

504

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE FIRE MARSHALS
Government Relations

March 23, 2005

Ms. Margaret Neily
Director, Combustion and Fire Services Division
United States Consumer Protection Safety Commission
4330 East-West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

Re: Mattress NPR

Dear Ms. Neily:

The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) sincerely appreciates the chance to provide comments on the proposed open-flame regulation for mattresses to reduce the likelihood of flashover in fires involving mattresses. We commend the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and its fine staff on its work to improve the mattress standards. Overall, we support the proposed rule to implement an open-flame test method developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) that replicates real-world mattress and bedding fires.

We have provided our insights on several occasions throughout this process, and many of our views have been incorporated into the proposed regulation. As the Commission progresses in the regulatory process, we would like you to consider the following five suggestions to improve the proposed regulation. Many of our suggested changes are in response to comments made by representatives from the mattress industry as well as various advocacy groups during the public meeting at the CPSC headquarters in Washington, D.C., on March 3, 2005. NASFM offers these comments with the intent of helping the CPSC to develop the soundest regulation to ensure the health and safety of our country's citizens.

- 1. A 60-minute test would significantly improve the survivability of the physically challenged, very young and very old.**

NASFM is on record stating that an open-flame regulation based on a 30-minute test duration combined with the existing cigarette-ignition requirement is a clear improvement over the cigarette requirement only. The cigarette-ignition standard does not address all types of mattress fire scenarios, allowing highly flammable